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**Contributors**

Education Authority of Glasgow

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EDUCATION AUTHORITY OF GLASGOW.

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# Annual Report

ON THE

WORK OF THE AUTHORITY

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

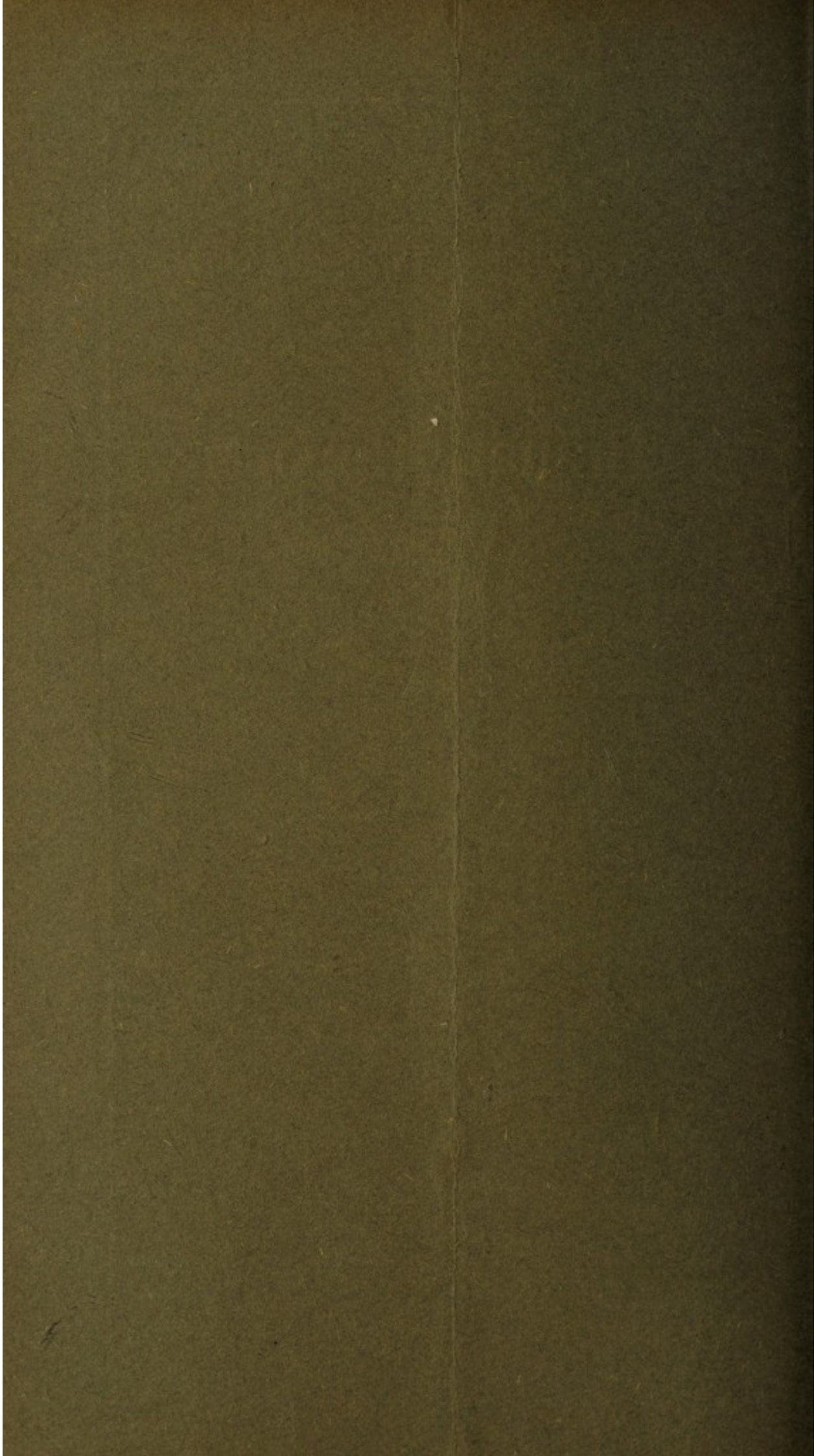
MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT  
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

AS REQUIRED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH).

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SESSION 1923 - 24.





ATION AUTHORITY OF GLASGOW

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*in the Compliments of  
the Director of Education*

ON OFFICES,  
29 BATH STREET,  
GLASGOW.



EDUCATION AUTHORITY OF GLASGOW

The Compliments of  
The Director of Education

1911

EDUCATION AUTHORITY OF GLASGOW.

Annual Report

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ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

AS REQUIRED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH).

SESSION 1923-24.



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ELECTED 24TH MARCH, 1922.

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† Appointed by Authority on 5th April, 1923, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. James Maxton, M.P.



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\* Appointed on 19th October, 1922, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Thos. Cameron, M.A.

† Appointed on 7th December, 1922, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Very Rev. Canon O'Brien.

‡ Appointed on 1st March, 1923, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. David Smail.



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PREFATORY NOTE.

The present Report proceeds upon the lines laid down in the reports of recent years and deals briefly with the work of the Authority and its various Committees in such a way as to put upon record the essential facts. The various headings are as nearly as possible those of the Report on the Educational Requirements of Glasgow, issued in January, 1921 (which is in the hands of Members), and to the statistical tables of which the Members are again referred.

*J. Clark*  
Director of Education

Education Offices,  
129 Bath Street,  
Glasgow, November, 1924.



## I. GENERAL.

The personnel of the Authority remains as at the date of last report.

Reference was made in last report to the possibility of the experiment being tried of having all the post qualifying scholars of a particular district taught in a school confined to such pupils. John Street School, Bridgeton, was selected for the experiment. Provision was made for a three-years' curriculum in each of four types of courses, viz. :— General (approximating to the former Intermediate Course), Commercial, Industrial, and Domestic.

The experiment was so sufficiently successful and encouraging that the Authority decided to make similar provision in North Kelvinside and Woodside Schools. Unfortunately the dispute in the building trade has intervened to prevent the Authority from making in time the alterations necessary to make this further experimental extension, and it has had therefore to be postponed.

The New Code for Elementary Schools and the Regulations for Secondary Schools referred to in last report are now in operation.

The Educational Exhibition promoted by the Authority, with the cordial co-operation of the Corporation of Glasgow, and held in the Kelvin Hall from 20th to 31st May, was an unqualified success. The object of the Authority's Exhibition Committee was to provide an effective and comprehensive display of the varied work of the schools, and this object was very satisfactorily achieved. The attendance of visitors reached a most gratifying figure, while the interest created appeared to be widespread and deep. Financially, the venture was distinctly successful, there being a surplus of which the Authority's share amounted to £832, which sum was put at the disposal of the Committee on Necessitous Children for disbursement.

## II. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY : STATUTORY AND JUDICIAL CHANGES THEREON.

The duties and powers of the Education Authority depend upon the Education (Scotland) Acts, 1872 to 1924, the Employment of Children Act, 1903, the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904, the Children Act, 1908, the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913, and various subsidiary Acts.

During the year two Bills to amend the Education Acts were before Parliament. The first of these was a repetition of the one introduced by Viscount Novar during the previous Parliament. It dealt with details which do not touch upon the affairs of this Authority. The principal proposition—and that a controversial one—for altering the relation of School Management Committees, concerned County rather than Burghal Authorities. The Authority did, however, express the opinion that in Burghs the appointment of School Management Committees might well be left optional. The other Bill was that of Mr. Duncan Miller, from the previous Parliament, to provide for a uniform education rate in each Burgh or County Education Area. Neither of these Bills had been disposed of at the close of the year under review.

In last year's report mention was made of the special case then in preparation for deciding the respective liabilities of Parish Councils and Education Authorities for the feeding of school children. Upon the direct intervention of the Secretary for Scotland—as head alike of the Scottish Board of Health and of the Scottish Education Department—an arrangement has been made whereby this Authority is to continue investigation of, and provision for, the needs of school children. The Parish Councils, on their part, are to re-imburse the cost of food and clothing for those children whose parents, being subjects of parochial relief, fail to provide what is found to be necessary.



The Authority made very careful and detailed examination of a Bill (Children and Young Persons Bill, 1924) introduced to Parliament for co-ordinating and amending the law as to young offenders. The Authority deemed the Bill to be capable of improvement, mainly in regard to Betting offences, and they made suggestions which have met with the approval of Education Authorities and other interested organisations. The Bill did not make much progress in Parliament because, it was understood, the Government had in contemplation an official measure of similar scope.

### III. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The permanent arrangements for carrying on the work of the Authority are detailed in pages 5 to 11 inclusive of the Report on the Educational Requirements of Glasgow. The impending retirement of certain senior officials offered an opportunity of considering the adjustment of the office staff, and the matter is at the moment being dealt with by the Committee on Law and Finance.

The various School Management Committees, the Local Advisory Council, etc., are carrying on their work on the same lines as formerly, and there has been co-operation in matters of common interest between the Authority, the Corporation of Glasgow, the various Parish Councils, the Juvenile Delinquency Board, the Education Authorities whose areas lie in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, and generally with the agencies in the district that have to deal with educational and social problems.

### IV. STATISTICAL.

The estimated child population between the "compulsory" ages of five and fourteen on 17th October, 1923,\* was 174,058, being a reduction of 4,880 on the previous year. The total number of children on roll at the above date, exclusive of the Glasgow children in residential industrial institutions outwith the city, for whose education the Authority are responsible, was 187,425 (Appendix I.), of whom 969 were under five years of age and 11,700 over fourteen.\*\* The number of children in residential industrial institutions outwith the city was 709, so that the total number of pupils for whom the Authority were responsible last session was 188,134, allocated as follows:—

Elementary Schools (including 16,392 in Supplementary Classes)	-	159,043
Intermediate Classes	- - - - -	14,122
Post-Intermediate Classes	- - - - -	2,007
Special Classes	- - - - -	5,211
Day Industrial Schools	- - - - -	905
Residential Institutions	- - - - -	1,743
Private Schools	- - - - -	5,103
		<hr/>
		188,134

The highest percentage of attendance recorded in the Ordinary Schools was 93, the lowest 83, and the average 87.4. In Special Schools the highest percentage was 88 and the lowest 76.

The number of teachers on the staff at 31st March, 1924—being the date on which the return of qualified teachers has to be made to the Department—was 4,549 † (inclusive of 8 Organizers and Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents), as compared with 4,668 on the corresponding date of the previous year. This number includes 198 Head

\* The date on which School Census was taken.

\*\* The numbers at the corresponding date in 1922 were 193,499, 790, and 11,354 respectively.

† This figure does not include the teachers in the Industrial Schools, of whom there were 9 last session at an annual scale salary cost of £2,515.



Teachers. Of the remaining 4,351 teachers, 654 were employed in Intermediate and Secondary Schools, 3,322 were engaged in the work of Primary Instruction (in Elementary and Special Schools), 125 were teachers of Domestic Science, 8 were teachers of Singing, 70 were teachers of Physical Exercises and Swimming, 71 were teachers of Manual Work and 101 were teachers of Drawing, etc. The annual salary cost in terms of existing scales—inclusive of retiring allowances amounting to £28,860—was £1,644,855, as compared with £1,663,732 in the previous year.

The number of the clerical staff varies from time to time. The permanent staff (inclusive of the Director) consists of about 160 members, of whom 29 are employed in the schools. When necessary, temporary clerks are employed. At the end of the session there were 14 such clerks. The total expenditure on salaries was £38,217.

Particulars of the medical staff will be found on page 21. The total expenditure on salaries (including travelling expenses of doctors and nurses) was £17,728 3s. 1d. In addition, nurses and van attendants and guides were employed in connection with the Special Schools at a total expenditure on salaries of £6,214 13s. 5d.

The staff of the Attendance Department (apart from clerical assistants) numbered 103. The total expenditure on salaries was £21,877.

In addition to Attendance Officers, 14 officers and investigators were employed in the following departments:—Industrial Schools, Special Schools, Clothing of Children, Feeding of Children, Medical Inspection and Treatment. The total expenditure on the salaries of these officers was £4,670. During the session there were also employed in connection with the work of Necessitous and Defective Children about 105 attendants at Feeding Centres, 29 attendants at Hostels, and 7 attendants at Clothing Store, at an annual salary cost of £5,574.

In the Property Department the Master of Works had, apart from clerical assistants, 1 depute and 9 technical assistants. The expenditure on salaries was £4,670. In addition, there were 966 persons employed as janitors, caretakers, cleaners, bath masters, motor ambulance drivers, mechanics, lorry motormen, etc. The total expenditure on salaries (inclusive of £5,609 being retiring allowances) was £99,698.

The total number of schools under the management of the Authority up to the close of the session on 30th June was 203.

The total expenditure of the Authority for the financial year 1923-24 was £2,423,485 made up as follows:—

(i.) Day Schools	£2,030,69
(ii.) Continuation Classes	38,45
(iii.) Administration Expenses	74,07
(iv.) Other Expenditure	280,26
	<u>£2,423,48</u>

The year finished with a credit balance of £45,719. The corresponding figures for 1922-23 were:—

(i.) Debit Balance	£113,97
(ii.) Day Schools	2,111,50
(iii.) Continuation Classes	36,85
(iv.) Administration Expenses	75,75
(v.) Other Expenditure	272,21
	<u>£2,610,31</u>

The estimated expenditure for the current financial year is £2,548,055.



V. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ORDINARY DAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION OF THE NORMAL CHILD (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS WHICH REQUIRE SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION, APPARATUS, OR ARRANGEMENTS AND ARE DEALT WITH UNDER SECTION VIII.).

(1) ELEMENTARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATION.

During the session elementary instruction was given in 198 of the 203 schools under the management of the Authority. In 88 of these post-qualifying instruction was given in Supplementary Classes. The curriculum and arrangements were generally the same as last year. There have been throughout the year the most cordial relations and co-operation between the Education Authority and their administrative and teaching staff on the one hand and the inspectorial staff on the other.

The Authority continue to keep before them the necessity of increased centralisation, a policy which, while serving the interests of economy, has been found to be educationally advantageous.

The number of pupils who leave school without passing the Qualifying Examination is still large, the number being 2,934, as compared with 2,848 last year. Two examinations are held annually (May and December) by the Qualifying Examination Board established by the Authority. The results of the last two examinations were as follows:—

No. Presented.	No. over		No. under 50 per cent.		No. Absent.	
	50 per cent.		Accepted.	Rejected.	Accepted.	Rejected.
17,449	15,381		1,039	481	516	32

The Board take into account the opinions of the class teacher as to the proficiency of the pupils as well as the marks obtained at the written examination. In the case of pupils absent from the examination, the basis of decision was the recorded opinion of the Head Teacher and class teachers. The number of pupils who obtained the Merit Certificate at the periods named was 4,315 and 2,567 respectively—a total of 6,882 out of 6,898 presented, as compared with 7,081 out of 7,101 in 1922-23.

(2) INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS.

In the past the fact that the year of service spent overseas by a Scottish teacher under the scheme for interchange with the Colonies was not reckoned by the Scottish Education Department for the purposes of superannuation may have, to some extent, militated against the success of the scheme so far as Scottish teachers were concerned. To meet this difficulty an arrangement has now been made whereby the year spent abroad is recognised by the Department as service towards superannuation. Last year one exchange was arranged.

(3) ASSOCIATION FOR THE SPEAKING OF ENGLISH VERSE.

Under the auspices of the Authority a class for teachers was formed last session under Miss Marjorie Gullan for the teaching of fine speech as a part of education. The class was largely attended. This movement has now reached an important public position by the formation in Glasgow of a branch of the Scottish Association for the speaking of English verse.

(4) INTERMEDIATE AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of schools under the Committee on Secondary Education still stands at 23, 17 having courses of five or six years leading to the Leaving Certificate, and six with a definite three years' post-qualifying course.

From the beginning of next session in two of these six schools (John Street and Garmethill Convent) sanction has been given to the forming, experimentally, of a fourth-year post-qualifying course, on the understanding, however, that there is no change in the status of the schools.



In nine of these 23 schools no fees are charged. The imposition of fees in Queen Park School has made no material difference in the enrolments. The Bursary Scheme of the Authority makes considerable allowance for relief from payment of school fee where the circumstances of the parents make this necessary.

The enrolments for a series of years have been as follows:—

	Session. 1923-24.	Session 1922-23.	Session 1921-22.	Session 1920-21.	Session 1919-20
1st Year - - -	8,940	7,194	6,670	6,085	5,402
2nd Year - - -	4,556	3,684	3,640	3,724	3,125
3rd Year - - -	2,831	2,379	2,360	2,033	2,089
4th Year (Inter.) -	169	150	154	208	161
4th Year (Post-Int.) -	1,046	865	855	793	761
5th Year - - -	702	677	634	572	514
6th Year - - -	290	291	270	212	208
	<u>18,534</u>	<u>15,240</u>	<u>14,583</u>	<u>13,627</u>	<u>12,260</u>

These figures show a continuous and substantial advance.

The increase beyond the third year is worthy of special note.

The large increase in the first years is due in the main to the experiment in John Street School (to which reference is made on page 6), where the enrolments in the first year have increased from 619 to 1,662. The Authority would like to see the enrolments in the second and third year having a larger relation to the enrolments in the first year and they are hopeful of progress in this connection. Recently they resolved that in respect of the pupils who were presented at the last Qualifying Examination under the scheme of the Authority for admission to a Post-Qualifying Course, admission to higher grade schools be confined in the first place to those pupils who made not less than 70 per cent. of the possible marks, it being understood of course that suitable provision would be made for the pupils who failed to reach that standard.

The enrolments, it should be noted, include 579 who are preparing to enter the Teaching Profession, viz., 33 taking the Junior Student Course (which is being worked out gradually), and 546 the course in terms of Article 15 (b) (1) of the Regulations for the Training of Teachers. The corresponding figures last year were 66 and 502.

In June, 1923, 1,673 Intermediate Certificates and 524 Leaving Certificates were gained as compared with—

	Intermediate.	Leaving.
1922 - - -	1,464	486
1921 - - -	1,420	377
1920 - - -	1,376	309
1919 - - -	1,101	321

The issue of the Intermediate Certificate is now to be discontinued, but its place will more or less be taken by the Day School (Higher) Certificate.

Four French Student Teachers (one man and three women) were employed during the year in accordance with the arrangement made between the French Ministry of Public Instruction and the Scottish Education Department. The similar arrangements proposed as to the employment of Scottish teachers in French schools and colleges were brought under the notice of the teachers.

The Wilson Astronomical Model has been in regular use. During Session 1923-24 114 demonstrations with the model—which illustrates the various movements of the sun, earth and moon and their consequences—were given.



The bursaries and special prizes in the gift of the Authority have been added to by the institution of the Donald Murray bursary of £20 per annum, and the Thos. G. Holt prize of £15 per annum. Both bursary and prize are tenable at the High School of Glasgow.

## VI. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND CARE OF THE ABNORMAL CHILD.

### (1) BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Special attention continues to be given so far as circumstances permit to children who, while not mentally defective, are unable because of late development to keep pace with other children of the same age in one or more of the class subjects. These children receive tutorial instruction in the subjects in which they are deficient. The practice of setting apart special teachers for this work would have been more fully developed had normal financial conditions prevailed.

### (2) PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Owing to some of the accommodation at Craigton School being required for ordinary elementary scholars, it was found necessary to transfer five classes of mentally defective children to Broomloan Road School, while the mentally defective children who attended Centre Street School were transferred to Shields Road School, and the mentally and physically defective children at Pollok Academy were transferred to Cathcart School. The number of Special Schools in which mentally or physically defective children were taught was nine, viz. :—Batson Street, Burnside, Greenhead, Hollybrook Street, Kennyhill, Middlefield, Percy Street, Summerton, and Yorkhill, but in three of these schools—Burnside, Hollybrook Street, and Summerton—only physically-defective children were taught, and in one—Greenhead—only mentally defective children received instruction. Rooms were provided in three schools for physically-defective children, and in eighteen for mentally defective children, and for both mentally and physically defective children in three schools. The Authority have also in the country two schools which are under their management—Biggart Memorial Home School at Prestwick and Strathblane Home Hospital School—while two classes for children suffering from surgical tuberculosis were taught in Robroyston Hospital. An additional class for children suffering from skin diseases was opened in Henderson Street Annexe, and a new class of the same kind was begun at Stobhill Hospital.

Instruction in the ordinary subjects was given in all these schools, while tailoring or bootmaking was taught to the older mentally defective boys attending Craigton, Dundas Vale, Middlefield, and Shields Road Schools. The older physically defective girls were taught shorthand and typewriting, or dressmaking and design in Kennyhill School (Freeland Annexe).

During the year the Authority had the advice of a psychologist in regard to their Special Schools or Classes for mentally defective children. He also acted under the direction of the Glasgow Provincial Committee as the special lecturer in the training of students qualifying as teachers of mentally defective children. Under his supervision, standardised tests have been applied to over 100 of the children in the Special Classes, and he reports that the tests showed that the standard of admission to and exclusion from the Special Classes was set so as to secure that the children in the classes were really mentally defective in terms of the Act, and also that the uneducable cases were excluded after a fair trial. The teachers generally showed keen interest in the special methods for the education of these children, and an attempt was made to keep the teachers in touch with the varieties of method which were being successfully adopted throughout the city. This was done by (1) giving opportunities for observing the application of tests, (2) by fortnightly conferences and consultation with the adviser, and (3) by granting to teachers the privilege of using, during part of the year, the Jordanhill Class Library.



The development of the Authority's work in this sphere has made it increasingly evident that it is desirable to have specially trained men teachers to deal with the older boys, and arrangements have now been made to permit the Authority to have the services of such teachers. When they have received their special training it is hoped that the Authority's policy of centralisation will be advanced a further step by the establishment of separate schools for older mentally defective boys and girls.

The homes of mentally defective children were visited by a special woman officer, who endeavoured to secure employment for such children after they had left school. During last session she was successful in finding situations for 5 boys and 6 girls, while 3 boys were placed for training in farm work at Todhill, Kilwinning.

The number of defective children on the roll was 5,041 : of these 2,053 were mental defectives, and 2,988 physical defectives, as compared with 1,802 and 3,017 respectively for the previous year. These figures include the children at Biggart, Robroyston, Stobhill, and Strathblane. During the year 45 mental defectives and 600 physical defectives were transferred to ordinary classes, as compared with 58 and 559 respectively last year. All children were examined by the Authority's Medical Officers on being admitted or passed out.

Under Section 2 (2) and 3 (2) of the Mental Deficiency and Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1913, 182 children were notified to various Parish Councils, while 15 children were sent to certified institutions at the instance of the Authority. The accommodation in these institutions is still inadequate.

The number of teachers engaged in connection with physically-defective children was 128, and with mentally defective children 110. There were also employed 4 teachers for tailoring, 3 for shoemaking, 1 for drawing, 1 for shorthand and typewriting, 23 nurses, and 64 ambulance and dinner attendants.

### (3) BLIND AND DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN.

(i.) (a) *Blind*.—Specially qualified teachers of the blind gave instruction in ordinary classes in four schools, part of their time being spent with sighted children. Twenty-four blind children who require more supervision than can be given at home are resident at Woodburn House, Rutherglen, and are taught in Wolseley Street School, to and from which they are conveyed daily in an ambulance provided by the Authority. The number of teachers engaged in their tuition was five, including a music master. The total number of blind children on roll during the year was 63.

(b) *Myopes*.—The classes in Dowanhill School were transferred to Willowbank School, and those in Broomloan Road School to Rutland Crescent School. In these two schools the whole instruction was given in classrooms set apart for the purpose. In Dennistoun School the myopic children got their oral lessons along with the sighted children. There was a total roll of 168, with a staff of eight teachers.

(ii.) *Deaf, Semi-Deaf and Semi-Mute Children*.—The total number of children resident in the Langside School for the Deaf was 56 boys and 47 girls, included in which are a few from Education Authorities outside Glasgow, for whom an annual payment is made. In addition to the day classes in Renfrew Street Special School, with a roll of 81, 22 pupils received instruction in Ibrox School, to which the classes had been transferred from Copeland Road School. The total teaching staff for these children was 31.

40 deaf, 21 blind, and 20 myopic children were taught in institutions outwith the management of the Authority.

The number of certified imbecile children from the district of the Authority in institutions throughout the country was 298, compared with 232 last year.



## VII. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND CARE OF CHILDREN IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

### (1) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

During the session 27 boys were committed to Mossbank (Short Term) Industrial School, and 32 boys to Slatefield (Short Term) Industrial School, for failing to comply with Attendance Orders. The numbers re-admitted for the first, second, and third times were 32, 13, and 1 respectively.

Five Day Industrial Schools for Protestant children are managed by the Juvenile Delinquency Board: to these 181 children were admitted last session. Negotiations, which are still in progress, were recently entered upon for the transference of these schools to the Authority.

In addition to the above, the Authority have three Day Industrial Schools for Roman Catholic children under their management—Bridgeton, Cranstonhill, and Govan Street—to which 54 children were admitted last session; 125 were discharged.

The number committed to Long Detention Residential Industrial Schools was 95 boys and 48 girls, as compared with 96 boys and 85 girls in 1922-23. Sixty-one of the boys and 39 of the girls were Protestants, and 34 of the boys and 9 of the girls were Roman Catholics. The number of children in Residential Industrial Schools at 30th June, 1924, towards whose maintenance the Authority were contributing, was 978, as compared with 1,104 at 30th June, 1923. The Reformatory Schools are not managed by the Education Authority, but the Authority are represented on certain of the Boards of Management. The number of children committed to Reformatories and Industrial Schools continues to decrease.

### (2) NURSERY SCHOOLS AND HOSTELS.

Fourteen Hostels were in operation for children who had no one at home during the day to give them the necessary care and attention. In ten cases Nursery sections were attached for children from two to five years of age. These children were looked after by suitable guardians, while in the larger Nursery Schools teachers were in charge.

### (3) PROVISION FOR THE FEEDING AND CLOTHING OF NECESSITOUS CHILDREN.

During the twelve months ended 15th May, 1924, 39,496 breakfasts, 116,130 dinners, and 32,766 teas were supplied to necessitous children at ordinary Feeding Centres, and 441,321 dinners, for which payment was made, and 47,721 dinners in partly necessitous cases, were provided for physically and mentally defective children attending the Special Schools of the Authority. In School Hostels 340,836 meals were provided, towards cost of which the parents made payment.

The number of children reported as being in need of food, boots, or clothing, was:—

Non-transferred Schools	-	-	-	18,274
Transferred Schools	-	-	-	12,615
				<hr/>
				30,889

Boots or clothing, or both, were supplied to 21,726 children. It was found on inquiry that in 1,839 cases (involving 2,982 children) the families were not necessitous, and after the parents had been warned in terms of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, they made satisfactory provision.

During the year it was found necessary to report to the Procurator-Fiscal the cases of 24 parents who were failing to provide food or clothing for their children. Of these, 15 were imprisoned, 4 were admonished, 1 was fined, and 4 still await trial. It was further found necessary to deal with 51 cases of fraud or attempted fraud, and 5 cases of pledging articles of clothing belonging to the Authority. In one case a charge of assault was preferred, and one person was charged with breach of the peace. In these 58 cases,



67 parents were involved. Imprisonment was imposed in 3 of these cases, and fines in 47, 10 parents were admonished, 6 placed on probation, and in 1 case the charge was found not proven.

## VIII. INSTRUCTION IN SPECIAL SUBJECTS (EXCLUDED FROM SECTION V.).

### (1) PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The time devoted to physical training activities was the same as in the previous year, viz.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week, while the number of teachers on the staff (60) also remained unaltered. The scheme of instruction showed no change from that which was in operation during Session 1922-23, the work in the Elementary Schools being, as before, undertaken by the class teachers under the supervision of two specialists—a man and a woman. In the Supplementary Schools, Intermediate and Secondary Schools, and, where possible, in Supplementary Classes in Elementary Schools, the instruction was given by fully qualified teachers of Physical Training.

In accordance with usual practice, two courses of instruction in swimming were conducted during the session. These courses, each of which was attended by about 12,000 pupils, were largely in the hands of the Physical Training Staff. The total number of scholars who passed the swimming test was 7,215.

Instruction in personal hygiene, introduced into the Authority's Physical Training Scheme three years ago, was continued during the year. As in previous years, the instruction was given as opportunity offered, chiefly when the weather did not permit of out-of-door exercises.

The Orthopædic Treatment Centre, which has been established in Willowbank School to provide remedial gymnastic treatment for children suffering from various bodily deformities, continued in full-time use throughout the session. In this department of work the Committee on Physical Training act in close co-operation with the Committee on Medical Inspection and Treatment.

Outside Associations were again granted facilities, where possible, for practice in football, swimming, tennis, &c.

### (2) VOCAL MUSIC.

The arrangements for the teaching of vocal music were the same as last year, the instruction being given by the class teachers, subject to supervision during occasional visits by the seven visiting music masters. There is in addition one blind teacher, whose time is wholly occupied in giving instruction to blind children.

### (3) ART AND MANUAL INSTRUCTION.

Drawing and Educational Handwork in the Elementary Schools continue to be efficiently taught by the class teachers. The older method of conventional representation by means of outlines is a thing of the past. Methods of observation and realisation of form, light, shade and colour are being followed with successful results and with increased interest and power on the part of the pupils.

The Art Competitions instituted by the Corporation of Glasgow are warmly encouraged by the Education Authority; their value is appreciated by Head Masters and teachers, and it is hoped that still greater numbers of pupils may participate. In the Advanced Divisions—Higher Grade and Secondary Schools—a high standard of attainment has been reached in black and white and colour. The cultural side of Art is receiving increasing attention. The teaching of Aesthetics is an integral part of the curriculum, and the expression of individuality, so desirable both in teacher and pupil, is wisely fostered. Lectures on the History of Art, Architecture, Sculpture and processes are part of the curriculum.



During the last year a considerable advance has been made in design, imaginative drawing, etching, pottery, and crafts.

Handwork occupations in the lower school, and cardboard modelling later in the qualifying stage, is varied. It is taught with efficiency, and is enjoyed by the pupils.

Manual Instruction in Woodwork, Metalwork, Wood and Iron turning and shaping, Technical drawing and design, plane and solid geometry, and, to selected pupils, Mechanical Engineering drawing was given in schools beyond the Qualifying stage. The handwork of the Advanced Division—Higher Grade and Secondary Schools—is correlated with the work of the Art and Science Departments with most successful results.

The ends aimed at are that boys leaving school should have a reasonable knowledge of tools, methods of construction, timber, metal, and crafts, that through Art and Handwork their characters and powers of observation should be strengthened, and that there should be developed within them a spirit of good taste and appreciation of craftsmanship which will enable them to take an intelligent interest in the pursuits of those around them.

#### (4) SCIENCE.

During the session about 21,000 boys received instruction in Science.

#### (5) DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Instruction in Domestic Subjects (Cookery, Laundrywork, Housewifery, Needlework and Dressmaking) has been given to all girls in Supplementary Classes, by staff numbering 117.

Approximately 9,000 girls received instruction in Cookery; of these 5,000 received instruction in Laundrywork and Needlework, and 4,000 in Dressmaking. About 450 children in Special Classes were taught Cookery, and of this number a few were boys. About 270 girls in Special Classes were taught Dressmaking, but only about 80 girls attended Laundrywork Classes.

In Calton Annexe girls from John Street School have been receiving instruction in "Combined Domestic Subjects" during Session 1923-1924, attending for this purpose on one whole school day per week. Housewifery, which had been cut out of the curriculum in 1921 as a temporary economy measure, was reintroduced under this new arrangement, but on entirely new lines, making it a more progressive subject and of much more value to the pupils themselves. The experiment was found to work extremely well, teachers and pupils alike feeling the benefit of work conducted on these lines, and parents showing great interest in the course.

In view of the Educational Exhibition held in the Kelvin Hall in May, Combined Domestic Courses were introduced into a few schools in a modified form, and arrangements have been made to develop this branch of the work in the larger Supplementary Centres during Session 1924-1925.

Needlework in Higher Grade and Secondary Schools continues to be taught by the specialist teachers, and in the main the work is on educational and progressive lines.

Needlework in Elementary Schools is under the Supervision of the Domestic Science Superintendent. Suggestions for guidance of teachers in making up their own schemes of work were issued where necessary, and the work is proceeding satisfactorily.

#### (6) RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religious Instruction was given in the non-transferred schools according to the syllabus compiled by a Joint Committee representing the Church of Scotland, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Educational Institute of Scotland. The Members of the Authority who visited these schools reported that the Religious Instruction was given in a very satisfactory manner. At the annual examination 17,802 pupils from the Qualifying



and Supplementary Classes were presented, as compared with 19,064 in the previous year. Of these 12,657 gained 75 per cent. or more of the total marks, 4,362 from 50 to 74 per cent., while 513 had less than 50 per cent. Prizes were awarded to 167 pupils. The Authority are continuing their efforts to establish a fund which will substantially supplement the amount at present at their disposal for the provision of prizes. At present almost £1,000 has been obtained.

Religious Instruction in the transferred schools does not come under the Committee on Religious and Temperance Instruction, but is supervised in accordance with the provisions of Section 18 (3) (iii.) of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918. The Supervisors of Religious Instruction appointed in terms of that Act report directly to the Authority.

Instruction in Temperance and Morals and Manners was given in accordance with the scheme of the Authority. The efforts made by the Authority in previous years to suppress improper language among the pupils were continued. Additional "Clean Language" Pledge Cards to the number of 35,000 were issued to the pupils in the new qualifying classes, and of these 34,000 were signed.

Two lectures on Physiology in its Relation to Temperance were given to the Qualifying and Supplementary pupils in each of thirty-eight schools by a medical practitioner appointed by the Authority.

The Authority having had their attention directed to the spread of betting and gambling among young children, addressed circulars to teachers and parents on the subject, inviting their co-operation in efforts to combat the evil as far as possible. They issued an anti-betting pledge card for children: 46,000 cards have been signed. They further called a Conference of representatives of the various organizations interested in the well-being of the young at which a resolution was passed cordially approving of the action which had been already taken and urging the Authority to invite the co-operation of other Education Authorities and of public bodies generally in Scotland in securing legislation which would render illegal the publication of betting news.

#### IX. FURTHER INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG PERSONS IN CONTINUATION CLASSES.

In this department of the Authority's work the policy of recent years was continued. In the interest of economy, care was taken to maintain a definite proportion (50 per cent.) of teachers on the maximum rates of the salaries scale to teachers on the lower rates, and "small" classes were centralised, combined, or discontinued. Of a staff of 1,001 teachers, 152 had no previous experience of Continuation Class work, and as regards the closing of "small" classes, each case was considered on its merits.

The general outlook is promising. The enthusiasm of the post-war session maintained itself for two or three years, but the inevitable reaction was intensified by the trade depression which still prevails. It is probable that next session will see the classes once more on the up-grade. Trades with no tradition of instruction for apprentices or young employees are bestirring themselves, and the trades at present organised educationally are, with the exception of engineering, moving from strength to strength.

New classes were formed in the following subjects and carried on successfully:—

- (1) Hebrew.
- (2) Photography.
- (3) Electricity (Wireless).
- (4) Theoretical Plumbing.
- (5) Coach Painting.
- (6) Coach Trimming.
- (7) Care and Stable Management of Horses and Ponies.



The Theoretical Plumbing Classes were taken over from the Royal Technical College, and the transfer of the Plumbing Classes—practical and theoretical—from the College to the Authority is now complete. Three classes on the Care and Stable Management of Horses and Ponies were held in co-operation with the Glasgow and West of Scotland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society bearing the cost of the lecturer.

The classes for adults, held in co-operation with the Workers' Educational Association, continue to meet with meagre success, only two courses completing the full session.

Thanks are again due to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' (Employers) Association, and the Scottish Council of the National Registration of Plumbers, for financial assistance in running the Practical Plumbing Classes. The cost of the Domestic Science Courses (Day) for Unemployed Women was defrayed by the Central Committee for the Training and Employment of Women (Scottish) Committee.

The Authority continued to co-operate with Messrs. G. & J. Weir, Ltd., in carrying on the "school in the works" of that firm—the only one of its kind in the area. It is fair to add, however, that at least one firm bore the entire cost of Domestic Science Instruction, in the Authority's classrooms, of a large number of young women employees.

Day Classes for apprentice painters are held in the Decorative Trades' Institute from November to February.

The classes for "non-professional" teachers on Methods of Teaching were conducted as usual by the Provincial Committee.

The Authority are now responsible, under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, for making suitable provision for the technical education of blind persons ordinarily resident in the area who are capable of receiving and being benefited by such instruction. By arrangement with the Joint Committee for the West of Scotland, these persons, with a few exceptions, are being trained in the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. The number of blind persons under training up to 31st July was 41. The length of apprenticeship generally is from three to five years, and the subjects taught are basket-making, mattress-making, brush-making, carpentry, machine-knitting, mat-making, wire-work, music, massage.

Classes for Unemployed Juveniles were opened, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, in 27 centres on 30th June. The total cost of these classes is defrayed by the Ministry of Labour. Attendance is compulsory for young persons between the ages of 16 and 18 in receipt of unemployment benefit, but strong efforts are made to induce the attendance of those under 16 years of age. The normal period of instruction is 15 hours per week, and the curriculum includes Religious Instruction, English, Arithmetic, Woodwork, Cookery, Needlework, Swimming, Physical Training and Games, and Lectures and visits to local places of interest. Financial and other regulations, however necessary, prohibit the grading of the young persons in attendance according to ability and scholastic attainments, and render systematic instruction very difficult, if not altogether impossible. At the same time, it must be recorded that much excellent work is going on in these classes.

#### CLASS ENROLMENTS.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Lower Preparatory Classes - - -	5,120	5,161	—	41
II. Classes and Courses for Specialised Instruction—				
Commercial and Language - - -	30,339	29,403	936	—
Domestic Science - - - - -	1,444	1,613	—	169
Art and Art Crafts - - - - -	830	645	185	—
Technical, Science, and Trade - -	8,655	10,362	—	1,707
Other Classes ( <i>e.g.</i> , Physical Training, Music, &c.) - - - - -	1,239	991	248	—
III. Classes on a Self-supporting Basis -	1,824	1,394	430	—
	<hr/> 49,451	<hr/> 49,569	<hr/> —	<hr/> 118



## INDIVIDUAL ENROLMENTS.

	1923-24.	1922-23.	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Lower Preparatory Classes - - -	1,530	1,647	—	117
II. Classes and Courses for Specialised Instruction - - - -	15,725	16,398	—	673
III. Classes on a Self-supporting Basis -	1,824	1,394	430	—
	19,079	19,439	—	360

As a general rule, only students over 17 years of age are permitted to enrol in single classes. A further drop falls to be reported in the Technical, Science, and Trades Classes, particularly in the earlier years of the courses. Comparatively few new apprentices were taken on in the engineering and allied trades, and no doubt many of those who, in normal times, would have enrolled in the engineering courses are to be found in the commercial courses. The average monthly attendance for the session was 83·8 per cent., as compared with 82·1 per cent. for Session 1922-23. The percentage number of "free immediate enrolment" cards utilised by pupils leaving the day schools was 21·6, as compared with 20·5 for Session 1922-23.

Classes affiliated to the Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College were again offered, but met with no response; as a consequence the Authority's withdrawal from the Joint Committee on the Organisation of Classes in Commercial Subjects followed. It is hoped, however, that a working arrangement with the Commercial College will soon be effected.

Women's Classes in Domestic Science subjects were opened on a self-supporting basis, the fee being 5s. and, in certain schools, 7s. 6d. per term of twelve weeks. Forty-one classes completed the first term, but only twelve formed for the second term.

During the session there was an increased expenditure on equipment and consumable stores. These items are heavy in trades and technical classes, and more assistance might be given by the firms interested. One notable exception is the North British Locomotive Company, Ltd., who presented much-appreciated gifts for use in the Locomotive Engineering Artisans' Class. The Scottish Vehicle Builders' Association, Harland & Wolff, Ltd., and the Glasgow Choral Union are also thanked for gifts of prizes and medals.

## X. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Particulars of the school population and of the allocation of pupils amongst the various departments have been given in Section IV. Details of the pupils according to their ages will be found in Appendix I. The general administrative work in connection with school attendance is carried out under the direction of the Committee on School Attendance. The actual meetings with defaulting parents are arranged by the three School Management Committees, who held 34 meetings (Western 12, Eastern 11, and Southern 11) during the session. To these meetings 1,881 cases were summoned for irregular attendance, 47 for alleged contravention of Section 6 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, 19 under Section 58 of the Children Act, 1908, and 5 under Section 12 of the same Act. As a result, 1,216 Attendance Orders were pronounced, 70 prosecutions for failure to provide efficient education were authorised, 20 children were recommended for committal to Residential Industrial Schools, 41 cases under Section 6, and 4 cases under Section 12 were ordered for prosecution.

During the year 176 pupils, of whom 110 were from the ordinary classes and 66 from the special classes for defective children, were exempted from school attendance, compared with 128, 78, and 50 respectively for the previous year.

During the session two cases were tried in the Justice of Peace Court for contravention of Section 7 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, and 269 cases were summoned for non-compliance with Attendance Orders. The numbers last year were 12 and 259 respectively.



## XI. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

### BYE-LAWS UNDER THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

Since the Bye-laws became operative on 9th February, 1921, 20,878 licences have been issued. Of these licences, 15,526 have lapsed in consequence of the children having attained 14 years of age or having ceased to be employed, leaving 5,352 licences in force on 30th June, 1924.

The Bye-laws are serving a useful purpose in regulating child employment, and are being observed carefully by shopkeepers generally throughout the city. During the year 38 employers were prosecuted for contravention of the Bye-laws.

Consequent upon legal opinion, the Authority, in October, 1922, resolved to discontinue the practice of licensing children to appear on the stage, and children under 14 years of age are therefore not permitted to appear at places of public entertainment in the city, except where the net proceeds of the entertainment are wholly devoted to charitable purposes.

## XII. MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

### ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st JULY, 1924.

(Submitted in accordance with the terms of a "Memorandum on School Health Administration" issued by the Scottish Board of Health in March, 1920 (paragraph 26).)

The **reference letters and numbers** in the succeeding pages are in accordance with those given in the "Memorandum containing suggestions towards securing uniformity of method in the compiling of annual reports on the Medical Inspection of School Children in Scotland," which was originally issued by the Scottish Education Department in August, 1914.

In order to avoid repetition, information given in previous medical reports is referred to within square brackets [ ], the year and page of the report being given. Where any additional information is given elsewhere in this report the relative page is quoted. The figures in *italics* give the comparison for the previous year.

As the scheme of inspection for the year gave precedence to the examination of "entrants" (Infant Department) and "intermediates" (9-10 years of age) instead of to the examination of "entrants" and "leavers" as in the previous year, there has been added to the information regarding the physical condition of the children as revealed in the course of routine inspection (pages 22 to 25) the percentages of boys and girls at 9 years of age who were found to be suffering from defects, similar information regarding the children of 13 years of age being retained since over 4,000 of these were examined. A comparison of these percentages with the figures for last year reveals an increase in the number of children suffering from defects. It will be noticed, however, that this increase is mainly to be found under the titles of Clothing (Dirty), Cleanliness of Head (Nits and Dirty), Cleanliness of Body (Dirty), Nutrition (Bad and Very Bad), Nasal Conditions, Enlarged Submaxillary and Cervical Glands.

As was remarked last year, the physical condition of the girls is, speaking generally, superior to that of the boys, except in cleanliness of head (nits). Among the 2,020 girls of 13 years of age examined it will be noticed that this defect reaches the serious figure of almost 1 in 3.

The statistics of height and weight of the children examined show the usual slight variations which are difficult to explain. It is hoped that the new statistics, giving as they do the average age at date of examination to the nearest complete month, will help to determine at least one possible cause of variation.

Although the continued industrial depression may have influenced the home life of the children adversely, the factor which probably had considerable effect was the continuation of cold weather until late spring. The cold and inclement weather would lead to increased confinement indoors and to an increase in the diseases of the nose and throat and in bronchial and glandular conditions.



The characteristic improvement in the percentage of defects among boys during school life will be observed by comparing the figures at 5, 9, and 13 years of age respectively; the same improvement would also appear in the case of the girls but for the "nits" figure. As might be expected, the younger children are better cared for in respect of clothing, footwear, and cleanliness; but they suffer more from nose, throat, and bronchial conditions, which tend to disappear gradually. The transference of obstinate cases to special schools and classes will account only to a very slight extent for this improvement in the figures.

As compared with last year, the number of new cases for ear treatment shows a decrease of 10 per cent., but the figure is still more than 5 per cent. higher than that for the previous year, although the attendance of these children for treatment shows only a slight decrease (1.6 per cent.); *i.e.*, the number of new cases has returned towards a more usual figure while the attendance continues to reflect the high figure for last year's cases. Diseases of the eye show a decrease of 7.9 per cent. to a figure which is the lowest for the last three years, and the attendance shows a proportionate fall. The numbers of new cases and of attendances for diseases of the skin have diminished by 4.1 and 9.9 per cent. respectively to figures just above those of two years ago, although the figures of dermatitis seborrhoeica, shingles, and particularly wounds and ulcers, show increases. The increase in the last-named is due probably to the greater use of the school clinics, rather than the public institutions, in the case of minor accidents to school children. The increase in "other diseases" treated (4.5 per cent) is due to the large number of necessitous cases of bronchitis and anaemia. The attendance of children at these special clinics for "other diseases" was almost correspondingly increased, but the extra attendances for the supply of cod liver oil emulsion and for medicines was 30 per cent. more than for the previous year. In dental treatment the reduced number of cases for first treatment and the increased number of cases for further treatment, together with the reduced number of extractions of permanent teeth and the increased number of fillings, is notable. In consequence of the additional accommodation at the centre and of the resumption of treatment on two days per week, the number of cases operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids has been doubled.

The number of visits for routine inspection was reduced by 122 (5.7 per cent.) in consequence of the increase in cases for treatment. The number of children examined per visit was 33.3, *i.e.*, 16.4 routines, 4.5 non-routines, 12.4 abnormal (33.8, *i.e.*, 16.1 routines, 4.6 non-routines, 13.1 abnormal).

Although the total number inspected has fallen, there have been increases in X-ray treatment, in cases examined at general clinics ("other diseases") and at refraction clinics, and in the number of operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids. These, with the additional "bye-laws" cases, and Junior Students and Article 15 (b) 1 Pupils and with the new examinations of adult blind persons for industrial training, represent considerable inroads into the time available for inspection.

The general conclusion which may be drawn from the various figures given in the following pages would appear to be that on the whole the children were in better physical condition during the year than they were during the previous twelve months, *i.e.*, that although the number of defects discovered at medical inspection had increased these were mostly of a minor nature and were probably due, in part at least, to unfavourable weather conditions. This view of the evidence of the inspection statistics is borne out by the fact that the number of cases which received clinic treatment was less than in the previous year, and although still higher than the figures for session 1921-22, the probability is that there has been not so much an actual increase in cases suitable for clinic treatment, as an increase in the *proportion* of such cases using the Authority's clinics.

Examination of a limited number of children was made with a view to obtaining information as to the prevalence of spasmophilia, *i.e.*, a tendency towards tetany and allied nervous conditions. The test consisted of a light tapping of the cheek over the



cial nerve to elicit Chvostek's sign—a twitching of the muscles of the face—which when it occurs is described below as positive. Greenside Street School is situated in a much poorer district than the others.

School.	Examined.		“Negative.”		“Positive.”			
					Number.		Percentage.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Phill (Dennistoun), ...	560	527	434	381	126	146	22.5	27.7
Greenside Street (Gorbals), ...	266	301	201	224	65	77	24.4	25.5
St. Andrew's (Maryhill), ...	351	508	244	350	107	158	30.5	31.1
	1,177	1,336	879	955	298	381	25.3	28.5
Totals—Boys and Girls, ...	2,513		1,834		679		27.0	

The following is an analysis of the statistics regarding the occurrence of squint among the children examined, grouped in the non-transferred schools according to the nature of the district in which the school is situated. Group A includes the schools in the best type of district.

SCHOOL GROUP.	BOYS.			GIRLS.			TOTAL.			Previous Year.
	Children Examined.	Cases of Squint	Percentage.	Children Examined.	Cases of Squint	Percentage.	Children Examined.	Cases of Squint	Percentage.	
Non-transferred—										
Group A, ....	1,308	26	2.0	1,228	25	2.0	2,536	51	2.0	1.9
Group B, ....	2,964	88	2.9	3,254	74	2.2	6,218	162	2.6	2.5
Group C, ....	7,445	263	3.5	7,335	220	3.0	14,780	483	3.3	2.8
Transferred, ....	3,809	132	3.5	3,848	136	3.5	7,657	268	3.5	3.5
Totals, ...	15,526	509	3.3	15,665	455	2.9	31,191	964	3.1	2.9
Previous year, ...	16,570	479	2.9	15,476	438	2.8	32,046	917	2.9	

1. (1923, page 16.) There were no changes in the personnel of the medical or dental staff, and Dr. M'Kail's employment was continued for one half-day per week. In the course of the session 1 nurse resigned and 1 was transferred to a special school, nurses being appointed.

The full-time staff employed during the year consisted of 1 principal medical officer, 1 depute medical officer, 1 senior assistant medical officer, 9 assistant medical officers, and 2 dentists, and the part-time of 2 aurists, 4 oculists, 2 dermatologists, and 1 inspecting medical officer for 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  period per week each; 1 mental specialist for 9 hours per week, and 3 dentists for 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  period per week. For staff of nurses see below (6 B. 1).

2 (a). Number of schools—see page 8.

2 (b). Number of children on register and in average attendance—see pages 7 and 34.

3. Number of visits to schools for systematic examination in accordance with the scheme of inspection—2,008 (2,130).

4. The Principal and Depute Medical Officers, in addition to their administrative and clinic duties, made the following number of special visits for the purpose of supervision, enquiries into cases of infectious diseases, accidents, &c., viz. —To schools, clinics, &c., 565 (538); to homes, 110 (163). This included the supervision of the health of pupils of the Langside School for the Deaf and the admission of pupils to Residential Industrial Schools. The Assistant Medical Officers also made numerous special visits and examinations, including the examination of 370 (247) Junior Students and Article 15 (b) 1 pupils, 4,378 (4,133) applicants for licences under the Authority's Bye-



Laws for the Employment of Children, examinations of adult employees of the Authority and 166 adult blind persons as to fitness for industrial training.

5. Sanitary condition of schools [1923, page 16].

6 A. The system of inspection [1923, page 16] provided for the examination of "Entrants"—(infants not hitherto examined), "Intermediates"—(9-10 years of age)—and a few "Leavers"—(13-14 years of age) where required, to maintain regularity of visits. Arrangements were made for (1) the re-examination of "Abnormals" (pupils previously found to be suffering from disease or defect); (2) the examination of "Non-routines" (special cases presented by the teachers); and (3) the examination of pupils of Special Schools and Classes, including Nursery Schools.

6 B. 1. The maximum number of nurses on the Inspection and Treatment Staff during the session was 49 (47), including 1 supervisor and 2 temporary nurses, and at the close of the year was 47 (46). In the Special Schools and Classes, 24 (26) nurses were employed, of whom 1 resigned and 1 was placed on suspense list, her place being taken by a nurse transferred from the staff of the Committee on Medical Inspection and Treatment, the staff at the close of the session being 23 (24).

6 B. 2 and B. 3. Duties in Schools: Duties in visiting [1920, pages 5 and 6].

6 C. Arrangements for "following up" [1920, page 6.]

6 D. Nothing in the nature of epidemic conditions affected the work as a whole, no schools being closed during the session on this account.

6 E. Co-ordination with public health service [1921, page 5].

6 F. Number of parents present at routine inspection, 21,127=67 per cent. (19,249 = 59 per cent.).

#### THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

##### 7 A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

(a) At systematic (routine) examinations.

##### BOYS.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Non-transferred Schools	310	4,641	630	190	99	4,559	39	13	10	1,181	*45	11,7
Transferred Schools, ...	68	1,235	275	115	28	1,215	19	7	7	810	30	3,8
Day Industrial Schools,	8	13	13	17	10	44	13	4	5	59	...	1
Totals, ...	386	5,889	918	322	137	5,818	71	24	22	2,050	*75	15,7
Previous year, ...	373	6,910	1,369	471	142	731	50	30	94	6,466	183	16,8

##### GIRLS.

Ages.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Non-transferred Schools,	265	4,695	676	168	65	4,582	50	14	5	1,230	67	11,8
Transferred Schools, ...	45	1,175	264	54	28	1,479	17	9	5	754	18	3,8
Day Industrial Schools,	5	22	8	9	9	40	12	6	8	36	...	1
Totals, ...	315	5,892	948	231	102	6,101	79	29	18	2,020	85	15,8
Previous year, ...	66	6,666	1,571	422	120	800	43	45	66	5,877	144	15,8
Totals—Boys and Girls,	701	11,781	1,866	553	239	11,919	150	53	40	4,070	160	31,5
Previous year, ...	439	13,576	2,940	893	262	1,531	93	75	160	12,343	327	32,6

\* Includes not more than 4 children aged 15.



In addition the following numbers of children were examined in the course of routine inspection at special schools and classes:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Physically defective children, ... ..	487	479	966	847
Mentally defective children, ... ..	236	186	422	411
Others, ... ..	12	6	18	41
	735	671	1,406	1,299

(b) Numbers of special cases examined—" Non-Routines," ... .. 9,013 (9,774)  
 Re-examination of " Abnormals," ... .. 24,917 (27,908)

### 7 F. AVERAGE HEIGHTS.\*

Average Age at Date of Inspection. Session 1923-24.	5 $\frac{4}{12}$		6 $\frac{4}{12}$		9 $\frac{4}{12}$		13 $\frac{4}{12}$	
	Boys. ins.	Girls. ins.	Boys. ins.	Girls. ins.	Boys. ins.	Girls. ins.	Boys. ins.	Girls. ins.
Anthropometric Committee's Standard, ...	41.0	40.8	44.0	42.6	49.7	48.7	56.9	57.8
Non-transferred Schools, ...	40.8	40.3	42.6	42.3	49.2	48.4	55.5	58.0
Transferred Schools, ...	40.2	40.2	41.7	41.5	48.3	46.3	53.1	55.1
†Glasgow, ... ..	40.7	40.3	42.3	42.1	49.0	47.9	54.5	56.3
Previous year, ... ..	40.2	39.6	42.0	42.6	48.2	47.9	55.0	54.7

### 7 F. AVERAGE WEIGHTS.\*

Average Age at Date of Inspection. Session 1923-24.	5 $\frac{4}{12}$		6 $\frac{4}{12}$		9 $\frac{4}{12}$		13 $\frac{4}{12}$	
	Boys. lbs.	Girls. lbs.	Boys. lbs.	Girls. lbs.	Boys. l s.	Girls. lbs.	Boys. lbs.	Girls. lbs.
Anthropometric Committee's Standard, ...	39.9	39.6	44.4	42.4	60.4	55.5	82.6	87.0
Non-transferred Schools, ...	39.3	37.4	42.4	40.7	55.9	53.8	77.1	80.1
Transferred Schools, ...	38.4	37.5	41.3	39.8	57.0	51.9	73.2	75.1
†Glasgow, ... ..	39.1	37.4	42.1	40.4	56.1	53.3	74.9	78.2
Previous year, ... ..	39.0	38.1	41.5	41.5	54.3	52.9	73.7	76.6

\* The numbers of children examined at other ages were relatively small; averages have, therefore, not been given. In addition, those examined at 6 years of age and, in the case of transferred schools, at 13 years of age were not sufficiently numerous to warrant any great significance being attached to the averages stated above.

† Exclusive of Special Schools and Classes.

	Total Number at all Ages.	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects.								Totals	Previous Year.
		At 5 Years.		At 9 Years.		At 13 Years.		At all Ages.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
<b>7. A.</b> Routine examinations, ...	31,532	For numbers examined at each age see above.									
<b>B.</b> Number of children suffering from defects, ...	17,021	58.3	58.8	46.7	56.6	32.8	51.1	50.2	57.7	53.9	45.2
<b>C.</b> Number of children receiving attention **											
<b>D.</b> Clothing—Insufficient, ...	135	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
In need of repair, ...	726	2.3	1.3	3.1	2.1	4.5	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.4
Dirty, ... ..	1,406	3.9	3.2	4.0	5.4	6.0	7.5	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.8
<b>E.</b> Footgear—											
Unsatisfactory, ...	536	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.7	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.4
None, ... ..	305	0.9	0.2	1.7	0.4	3.8	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.2

\*\* All children requiring attention are dealt with in the various methods explained throughout these reports.



	Total Number at all Ages.	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects.								Total.	Pre-vious Year
		At 5 Years.		At 9 Years.		At 13 Years.		At all Ages.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
<b>F. Average Heights and Weights.</b>		(See above.)									
<b>G. Cleanliness—</b>											
Of Head—Dirty, ...	318	0.7	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.5
Nits, ...	4,394	2.4	21.4	1.5	28.6	2.0	31.1	1.9	26.9	13.9	12.2
Verminous, ...	314	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
Of Body—Dirty, ...	639	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.2
Verminous, ...	417	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5
<b>H. Condition of Skin—</b>											
Head—Ringworm, ...	32	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.1
Impetigo, ...	463	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6
Favus, ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases, ...	152	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
Body—Ringworm, ...	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
Impetigo, ...	197	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Scabies, ...	32	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other diseases, ...	549	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>I. Nutrition—</b>											
Good, ...	16,531	53.4	49.9	51.2	51.9	50.2	60.8	52.7	52.1	52.4	53.0
Fair, ...	13,040	40.1	43.8	43.0	40.7	45.0	35.5	41.6	41.1	41.4	41.5
Bad, ...	1,898	6.3	6.2	5.6	7.0	4.6	3.4	5.6	6.4	6.0	5.3
Very bad, ...	63	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>J. Teeth—</b>											
Sound, ...	4,035	13.2	13.0	10.6	11.2	18.3	18.2	12.7	12.9	12.8	15.3
One to four decayed, ...	21,568	62.4	65.5	71.8	73.0	73.8	74.3	67.6	69.2	68.4	66.7
Five or more decayed, ...	5,929	24.4	21.4	17.6	15.8	7.9	7.5	19.7	17.9	18.8	17.9
<b>K. (a) Nose—</b>											
Catarrh, ...	1,437	6.7	3.7	5.7	2.3	3.3	0.9	6.2	2.8	4.6	3.3
Obstruction, ...	523	2.0	0.8	2.5	0.7	3.6	0.8	2.5	0.8	1.7	1.4
Other diseases, ...	61	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>K. (b) Throat—</b>											
1. Tonsils—											
Slightly enlarged, ...	4,679	17.3	14.8	15.7	13.4	11.9	9.7	15.9	13.7	14.8	12.7
Markedly enlarged, ...	1,226	4.1	4.2	2.8	4.3	2.6	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.9	6.8
2. Adenoids—											
Probably present, ...	1,118	4.5	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.0	3.9	3.1	3.5	2.8
Present, ...	813	3.7	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.9	0.9	3.2	1.9	2.6	2.6
Other diseases, ...	115	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
<b>(c) Lymphatic Glands—</b>											
1. Submaxillary—											
Palpably enlarged, ...	4,140	15.5	12.8	16.2	9.0	16.1	5.1	16.0	10.3	13.1	9.9
Markedly enlarged, ...	119	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Suppurating, ...	8	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
Cicatrices, ...	86	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
2. Cervical, ...											
Palpably enlarged, ...	2,738	10.1	9.7	8.3	7.4	5.8	5.3	9.0	8.3	8.7	7.7
Markedly enlarged, ...	60	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Suppurating, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cicatrices, ...	136	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
<b>L. External Eye Disease—</b>											
Blepharitis, ...	616	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6
Conjunctivitis, ...	422	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.4
Corneal opacities, ...	64	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Strabismus (squint), ...	971	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.9
Other diseases, ...	165	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
<b>M. See report on Eyesight</b>	Inspection.										
<b>N. Ears—</b>											
Otorrhoea, ...	508	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Wax, ...	355	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.5	2.9	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.9
Other diseases, ...	30	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
<b>O. Hearing—</b>											
Slightly deaf, ...	375	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.9
Markedly deaf, ...	58	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>P. Speech—</b>											
Defective articulation	273	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Stammering, ...	116	0.4	0.2	0.5	...	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4
<b>Q. Mental condition—</b>											
Dull or backward, ...	174	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5
Mentally defective, ...	25	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.1



	Total Number at all Ages.	Percentages of Children suffering from Defects.								Total.	Previous Year.
		At 5 Years.		At 9 Years.		At 13 Years.		At all Ages.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
<b>R. Heart and Circulation—</b>											
Organic disease—											
Congenital, ...	78	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Acquired, ...	205	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Functional disease,	291	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
Anaemia, ...	1,207	4.3	4.2	3.2	4.1	1.2	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.4
<b>S. Lungs—</b>											
Chronic bronchitis,	1,412	7.0	7.1	3.0	2.5	1.1	0.8	4.7	4.2	4.5	4.9
Tuberculosis, ...	8	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis suspected,	32	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Other diseases, ...	496	2.9	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.8
<b>T. Nervous System—</b>											
Epilepsy, ...	13	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chorea, ...	12	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile paralysis,	41	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other diseases, ...	133	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
<b>U. Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)</b>											
Glandular, ...	20	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.2	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.1
Bones and joints, ...	28	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.3	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Abdominal, ...	21	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Skin, ...	10	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms, ...	16	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	...	0.1	...
<b>V. Rickets—</b>											
1. Slight, ...	379	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.8
2. Marked, individuals,	1,159	5.1	3.8	3.9	3.1	2.4	1.7	4.2	3.1	3.7	4.1
Knock knees, ...	442	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Bow legs, ...	487	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.8
Curved tibiae, ...	291	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
Pigeon breast, ...	182	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.7
<b>W. Deformities—</b>											
Congenital, ...	53	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	...	...	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Acquired (non-rachitic),	130	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
<b>X. Infectious or Contagious Disease, ...</b>	43	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Y. Other diseases or defects, ...</b>	1,012	3.7	3.1	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.8
<b>Z. Vaccination—</b>											
Vaccinated, ...	24,899	77.1	78.3	80.0	81.9	75.3	78.5	77.9	79.9	78.9	72.9
Revaccinated, ...	930	0.2	0.1	3.0	2.2	13.4	13.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	13.0
Unvaccinated, ...	5,703	22.7	21.6	17.0	15.9	11.3	8.1	19.1	17.3	18.2	14.1

SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

8 (1). Physically Defective Children.—Number of schools, roll, &c.,—See page 11.

	Previous Year.	
Discharged—		
To ordinary school, ...	600	559
To M.D. classes, ...	42	44
Over age, ...	131	136
Totals, ...	773	739



Statement of the numbers recommended for admission to classes for physically defective children, with the percentage of the children recommended for admission who were found to be suffering from the diseases named:—

		Previous Year.	
Rickets, ...	205 (23.9%)	219 (24.0%)	
Tuberculosis (various forms), ...	141 (16.4%)	112 (12.3%)	
Anaemia and debility, ...	83 (9.7%)	100 (11.0%)	
Bronchitis, ...	111	105	16.8%
Bronchitis with anaemia and debility, ...	51	49	
Heart Disease, ...	35 (4.1%)	37 (4.0%)	
Paralysis, infantile, ...	27 (3.1%)	39 (4.2%)	
Do. other forms, ...	22 (2.6%)	16 (1.8%)	
Epilepsy, ...	31 (3.6%)	36 (3.9%)	
Chorea, ...	12	7	
Eye disease, ...	24	25	
Defective speech, ...	22	23	
Enuresis, ...	2	6	
Deformities, congenital, ...	8	5	(22.0%)
Do. acquired, ...	13	16	
Malnutrition, ...	20	20	
Sequelae of Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	11	3	
Others, ...	40	96	
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>914</b>	

Open-Air Schools. [1920, page 11.]

**8 (1) (a).** Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Admitted, ...	103	82	185	163
Discharged—				
Cured or much improved, ...	86	60	146	115
Improved, ...	6	7	13	34
No change, ...	1	2	3	10
<b>Total discharged, ...</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>159</b>
Roll at end of session, ...	38	39	77	54
Average length of residence (number of weeks), ...	17	21	19	17

**8 (2).** Mentally Defective Children. See page 11.

Classification of cases examined with a view to admission to special schools or institutions for mentally defective children:—

	Previous Year.	Previous Year.
Feeble-minded, ...	242 505	91 63
Imbecile, ...	61 59	110 119
Idiot, ...	5 10	
		<b>Total examined, ... 509 756</b>
Admitted to special classes, ...		404 561
Discharged—		
To ordinary schools, ...	45 58	22 49
Certified imbecile, ...	31 47	10 6
Exempted or over age, ...	142 111	
To institutions, ...	15 18	<b>Total discharged, ... 265 289</b>
Roll at end of session, ...		2,053 1,914

**8 (2) (a).** After-Care and Home Visitation (M.D. Children). [1920, page 11.]

Summary of work done by Woman Officer.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Cases dealt with, ...	315	202	517	416
Taken off visiting list—				
Home conditions satisfactory, ...	36	16	52	41
Admitted to institutions, ...	6	15	21	17
Others, ...	8	4	12	9
<b>Total taken off list, ...</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>67</b>
At present on visiting list, ...	265	167	432	34



**8 (3).** Backward children. See page 11.

**8 (4) (a).** Blind and partially blind children. See page 12. 15 (36) children suffering from various defects were admitted to the classes during the session and 11 (16) were discharged.

**8 (4) (b).** Myopic children—In the course of the session 43 (52) children were admitted to these classes and 30 (30) were discharged. See page 12.

**8 (5).** Deaf and deaf-mute children. See page 12. **(a)** Langside Deaf and Dumb Institution.—The health of the inmates is under the care of the Depute Medical Officer, who visits weekly, and of a specialist.

Classification of cases admitted—		Discharged—	
Deaf-mute, ... ..	1	Over age, ... ..	11
Deaf-mute (result of accident), ... ..	1	Died, ... ..	1
Deafness probably congenital, ... ..	3		
Nerve deafness (meningitis),... ..	1		12
	<u>6</u>		<u>12</u>

**(b) Day Classes.**

Classification of cases admitted—		Discharged—	
Deaf, ... ..	4	For ordinary classes, ... ..	2
Deaf-mute, ... ..	1	Exempted, ... ..	1
Vowel hearing, ... ..	6	Over age, ... ..	4
Semi-deaf, ... ..	6	Others (transferred), ... ..	4
Hard of hearing, ... ..	2		
	<u>19</u>		<u>11</u>

**9 (a).** Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene of Children. Physical Exercises. [1921, page 11.] See page 14. **9 (b).** Baths. See page 14. **9 (c).** Instruction in Personal Hygiene. See page 14.

**10.** Arrangements for Feeding of Children—**A.** Administration. **B.** Nature of Meals. **C.** Number and Cost of Meals. Average Cost per meal, 3-5d. [1923, page 22.] See page 13.

**11.** Arrangements for Medical Treatment. [1923, page 23.] See also page 29. The number of clinics remained as before, i.e., 6 principal clinics, 12 subsidiary clinics (including 1 for dental treatment only), and 2 special clinics—1 for tonsils and adenoids operations and 1 attached to the school for ringworm and favus cases.

**STATISTICS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.**

**A. MINOR AILMENTS.**

<b>11 A. 1. Diseases of the Ear.</b>					<i>Previous</i>
		Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	<i>Year.</i>
Cases brought forward from previous session, ... ..	512	472	984	926	
Details of new cases—					
Chronic suppurative inflammation, ... ..	387	305	692	952	
Results of above disease, ... ..	225	174	399	333	
Chronic aural catarrh, ... ..	15	18	33	41	
Polypus, ... ..	2	2	4	3	
Ceruminous collection (wax), ... ..	123	119	242	417	
Other diseases, ... ..	68	45	113	67	
Totals, ... ..	<u>1,332</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>2,467</u>	<u>2,739</u>	



The following cases were also examined, with the result shown :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Recommended operation for removal of tonsils or adenoids, ...	144	176	320	382
Other operations recommended, ...	6	9	15	11
No apparent disease, ...	291	226	517	540
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>933</b>

Clinic attendances of above cases :—

39,972	35,096	75,068	76,247
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The treatment of chronic otorrhoea by "ionisation" [1923, page 23.] has been continued. For the year covered by this report 140 (152) children have been treated, the apparatus being used on 814 (793) occasions.

### 11. A. 2. Diseases of the Eye.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Cases brought forward from previous session, ...	435	506	941	938
Details of new cases—				
Blepharitis, ...	464	479	943	920
Hordeolum (stye), ...	68	62	130	87
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal and muco-purulent, ...	1,023	1,158	2,181	2,470
Trachoma, ...	...	2	2	1
Ophthalmia, strumous (includes phlyctenular conjunctivitis and keratitis), ...	143	153	296	450
Keratitis, interstitial, ...	22	27	49	54
Corneal ulcers, ...	41	40	81	92
Corneal opacities, ...	4	6	10	13
Iritis, ...	...	1	1	...
Dacryocystitis, ...	1	...	1	1
Cataract, ...	...	1	1	...
Epiphora, ...	1	1	2	6
Injuries, ...	9	6	15	16
Other diseases, ...	57	50	107	118
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>5,166</b>

Clinic attendances of above cases :—

31,967	36,523	68,490	73,746
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### 11. A. 3. Diseases of the Skin (not including Ringworm or Favus).

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Cases brought forward from previous session, ...	796	616	1,412	1,519
Details of new cases—				
Scabies, ...	221	232	453	641
Pediculosis capitis and impetigo contagiosa, ...	134	312	446	614
Pediculosis capitis, ...	11	18	29	28
Impetigo contagiosa, ...	3,264	2,355	5,619	6,093
Ecthyma, ...	296	136	432	430
Dermatitis seborrhoeica, ...	186	182	368	298
Eczema, ...	142	136	278	296
Alopecia areata, ...	59	53	112	117
Psoriasis, ...	13	33	46	71
Herpes zoster (shingles), ...	47	36	83	57
Lupus, ...	5	5	10	7
Wounds and ulcers, ...	1,140	540	1,680	1,414
Abscesses, ...	67	49	116	107
Burns and scalds, ...	67	63	130	148
Other skin diseases, ...	345	295	640	524
<b>Totals, ...</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>11,854</b>	<b>12,364</b>

Clinic attendances of cases of skin disease, including ringworm and favus :—

71,570	55,492	127,062	141,032
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## Bath treatment of Scabies :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Number of cases treated, ... ..	52	52	104	154
Number of baths given, ... ..	768	656	1,424	2,125

In cases of other skin conditions 54 (94) baths were given.

## 11. A. 4. Ringworm and Favus.

## (a) X-Ray treatment.—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Ringworm (head), ... ..	132	80	212	191
Favus, ... ..	2	2	4	8
Others, ... ..	1	2	3	5
Totals, ... ..	135	84	219*	204*

## (b) Drug treatment.—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Ringworm (head), ... ..	204	129	333	510
Ringworm (body), ... ..	206	194	400	478
Favus, ... ..	1	3	4	9
Totals, ... ..	411	326	737	997

The school for the treatment and education of children suffering from ringworm and favus [1923, page 24] was, on the opening of the session, transferred from the Cathedral Street Annexe of Canning Place School to the Henderson Street Annexe of Napierhall School, and is now (September, 1924) about to be transferred back to Cathedral Street.

	RINGWORM.		FAVUS.		Totals.	Previous Year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Admitted, ... ..	94	46	2	3	145*	105*
Discharged—						
Cured, ... ..	77	41	2	2	122	86
Left district, ... ..	13	5	...	...	18	8
Roll at end of session, ... ..	61	31	3	5	100	95

\* These are also included under "Drug Treatment."

## 11. A. 5. Other diseases.—The cases dealt with at the clinics were as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Bronchitis and bronchial catarrh, ... ..	862	912	1,774	1,276
Anaemia and/or debility, ... ..	637	820	1,457	1,392
Rickets, ... ..	77	72	149	126
Tubercular conditions, pulmonary, ... ..	18	13	31	88
Do. non-pulmonary, ... ..	40	35	75	
Paralysis, ... ..	10	9	19	21
Heart Disease, ... ..	16	29	45	2,720
Chorea, ... ..	11	22	33	
Enlarged Tonsils and/or Adenoids, ... ..	70	103	173	
Adenitis, ... ..	56	65	121	67
Rheumatism, ... ..	31	36	67	
Others, ... ..	972	958	1,930	
Totals, ... ..	2,800	3,074	5,874	5,623

## Clinic attendances of above cases :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
	6,893	7,596	14,489	13,923

25,977 (19,990) additional attendances were made for the supply of C.L.O. emulsion and other medicines.

## 11. B. Defective Vision.—(a) Eyesight Inspection.

Examinations at schools were resumed in June, 1924, when 5 visits were made to schools by oculists who examined 789 children (430 boys and 359 girls). As the result of these examinations notices were issued to the parents of 177 children (98 boys and 79 girls).



**(b) Cases examined at Refraction Clinic.—**

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Spectacles prescribed, ... ..	1,318	1,373	2,691	2,540
Referred for other treatment, ... ..	669	712	1,381	1,103
Others examined, ... ..	211	200	411	546
<b>Totals, ... ..</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>4,189</b>

**11. C. Defective Teeth.—(a) Dental Inspection.—**

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Percentage.	Previous Year.
Number of children examined, ... ..	649	623	1,272	...	2,957
Treatment required (not urgent), ... ..	417	413	830	65.3	63.1
Treatment urgently required, ... ..	180	169	349	27.4	26.2
No treatment prescribed, ... ..	52	41	93	7.3	10.7

**(b) Treatment at Dental Clinics.—**

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
<b>Extractions without anaesthetic—</b>				
Temporary teeth, ... ..	1,415	1,163	2,578	3,909
Permanent teeth, ... ..	18	14	32	70
<b>Extractions with local anaesthetic—</b>				
Temporary teeth, ... ..	4,514	3,883	8,397	6,904
Permanent teeth, ... ..	1,443	1,450	2,893	3,186
<b>Extractions with general anaesthetic—</b>				
Temporary teeth, ... ..	34	54	88	53
Permanent teeth, ... ..	25	35	60	81
<b>Fillings—Temporary teeth, ... ..</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>238</b>
Permanent teeth, ... ..	1,117	1,134	2,251	1,738
Scalings, ... ..	527	541	1,068	1,315
Gum treatment, ... ..	52	70	122	161
Dressings, ... ..	138	185	323	190
<b>Number of attendances—</b>				
First treatment, ... ..	2,656	2,425	5,081	5,526
Further treatment, ... ..	2,738	2,570	5,308	4,656
No treatment, ... ..	483	438	921	1,176
<b>Total attendances, ... ..</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>11,310</b>	<b>11,358</b>

**11. D. Operations for the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils, [1923, page 26.]**

Throughout the year operations were performed on two mornings per week.

Nature of Operation.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Tonsils removed, ... ..	1	1	2	...
Adenoids removed, ... ..	5	12	17	3
Tonsils and adenoids removed, ... ..	450	437	887	431
<b>Totals, ... ..</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>434</b>

**11. E. (a) Orthopaedic Treatment. [1921, page 16.]**

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Cases brought forward from previous session, ... ..	11	11	22	20
<b>Details of new cases—</b>				
Curvature of spine (kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis), ... ..	17	28	45	40
Paralysis, infantile and other, ... ..	7	8	15	11
Flat-foot, ... ..	1	2	3	5
Wry neck, ... ..	...	...	...	4
Fracture (result of), ... ..	1	...	1	1
Sprains, ... ..	...	1	1	1
Others, ... ..	2	...	2	2
<b>Totals, ... ..</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>



	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Discharged—				
Fit, ... ..	14	26	40	43
For hospital treatment, ... ..	1	2	3	5
For other reasons (leaving school, &c.), ... ..	9	8	17	14
Totals, ... ..	24	36	60	62
Number still on treatment, ... ..	15	14	29	22
Number of attendances made by children for treatment, 3,319.				

**11. E. (b) Deformities treated by Appliances.**—Surgical appliances were provided as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Previous Year.
Special boots with steel supports, ... ..	9	9	18	14
Special boots, ... ..	14	14	28	28
Steel supports, ... ..	1	12	13	10
Spinal jackets, ... ..	4	2	6	8
Others, ... ..	10	6	16	16
Totals, ... ..	38	43	81	76

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### XIII. FURTHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENTARY TO THAT GIVEN IN ELEMENTARY AND POST-ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS AND IN CONTINUATION CLASSES.

When a pupil leaves the day school at or after the age of fourteen he is advised and encouraged to enrol in the Continuation Classes and carry on his education there. Where such a pupil, either as the result of Post-Elementary Day School instruction or of further instruction in the Continuation Classes, has passed beyond the scope of these classes he is encouraged to enter, if not the University, then one or other of the Central Institutions in the area. These Institutions are:—The Royal Technical College, The Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College, The Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, The Glasgow School of Art, The Glasgow Veterinary College, and the West of Scotland Agricultural College. In each case the Education Authority have direct representation on the Board of Governors, and may consider applications from the Governors for grants in aid. The Classes in Science, Technology and Art have been for many years affiliated to their respective Central Institutions. The affiliation established with the Commercial College has for the present, owing to the lack of affiliated students, been suspended. The Authority may grant, within certain limits, a bursary or maintenance allowance to approved students unable to prosecute their course of study without financial assistance. The Authority are fortunate in having their Central Institutions within easy travelling distance of any part of the area. This enables many students who have completed successfully their courses of study in Intermediate and Secondary Schools to pass direct to the Central Institutions. The Royal Technical College has in recent years been unable to cope with the number of engineering students seeking admission to its evening classes. The Governors have obtained some measure of relief by handing over certain Trades Classes to the Authority and by recognising "Extra-Mural" Classes in the affiliated Courses. The Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial College is also faced with the lack of accommodation. The linking up of all the educational agencies in the area is more than ever necessary in these days of financial stringency. Any scheme of affiliation, however, should be permitted to develop naturally, and it would be inadvisable to sacrifice the educational interests of the thousands requiring instruction to a scheme, however admirably planned, of which the ultimate goal can be attained only by the few.



#### XIV. POLICY OF THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY WITH REGARD TO SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS NOT UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AUTHORITY.

The policy of the Education Authority with regard to schools and other institutions not under their direct management is determined largely by Section 9 (1) of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918. That Act makes it lawful for the Education Authority to contribute to the maintenance of any school included in the approved scheme for the provision of education within their area on condition that the teachers are remunerated at a rate not lower than the rate for teachers of similar qualifications employed by the Authority and that the Authority are adequately represented on the body of Managers. In terms of the above section the Authority during the past year made grants to schools amounting to £13,554 15s. Under Section 9 (2) grants amounting to £3,526 12s. 2d. were made. These grants are repaid by the Department to the Authority.

The Authority are also empowered by the same section of the Education Act to make contributions towards the maintenance of Central Institutions, and during the year under review they made grants to the extent of £2,150. The Authority are represented on the governing bodies of all the schools and institutions to which grants have been made.

#### XV. SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES, MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The powers and duties of the Education Authority with regard to Bursaries and Maintenance Allowances are laid down in Section 4 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1918.

These are meant to secure that no child or young person resident within the area, who is qualified for attendance at an Intermediate or Secondary School, and in the opinion of the Authority (formed after consideration of a report from the teachers concerned) gives promise of profiting thereby, shall be debarred therefrom by reason of the expense involved.

Assistance may be granted by payment of fees or by award of a maintenance allowance or by both. Similarly, any duly-qualified person resident within the area may be assisted to attend a University, Training College or Central Institution.

Under the scheme for the exercise of these powers, prepared by the Authority and approved by the Scottish Education Department, the Authority last year arranged for awards as follows:—

	Amount Expended.	Number of Awards.
Intermediate - - - - -	£316 0 6	1,499
Secondary - - - - -	3,395 5 0	399
Central Institution - - - - -	1,169 0 4	112
University - - - - -	2,377 15 0	209
Teachers in Training - - - - -	3,587 15 10	145
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£10,845 16 8	2,364

#### XVI. SUPPLY, TRAINING, AND REMUNERATION OF TEACHERS.

The average remuneration of teachers was as follows:—

The average scale salary of the 23 Head Teachers of Intermediate and Secondary Schools was £934 6s. 11d., of the 162 Head Teachers of Elementary Schools £673 15s. 11d., and of the 13 Head Mistresses of Special Schools £580 15s. 4d.

The average scale salary of the 130 Second Masters in Elementary Schools and Elementary Departments of Intermediate and Secondary Schools was £503 6s. 2d., of the 14 Third Masters in the Elementary Schools £445 14s. 3d., of the 445 Assistant Masters



in Elementary Schools and Elementary Departments of Intermediate and Secondary Schools £354 13s. 8d., and of the 2,733 Assistant Mistresses in Elementary Schools and Elementary Departments of Intermediate and Secondary Schools (including Infant Mistresses and Senior Women Assistants) was £315 3s.

The average scale salary of the 353 Masters in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools was £447 8s. 2d., and of the 301 Mistresses £354 7s. 4d.

The salaries of all teachers, subject since August, 1922, to a deduction of 5 per cent., were, as from 16th May, 1924, made subject to a deduction of 4 per cent.

**XVII. BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT.**

Henderson Street School, mentioned in last report as having been closed at the end of June, 1923, was re-opened in Session 1923-24, and the building has been used partly as a Special School and partly for Dressmaking and Needlework Classes from Napier's School.

Sites have been acquired from the Corporation of Glasgow at Riddrie and Mosspark with a view to the early erection of a school in each of these new districts. Pending completion of these schools, temporary arrangements are being made for the accommodation of infant classes early in Session 1924-25.

Plans have been prepared for a hostel, clinic, clothing store, and district attendance offices, on a site belonging to the Authority in Marlborough Street, Bridgeton. Meantime, the site is occupied by worn-out dwelling houses. Provision for the tenants of these houses (and consequent demolition of the houses) is to be made by the Corporation in an early building scheme for that locality.

*Transferred Schools.*—Alexander's School, formerly tenanted by the Authority, and mentioned in last year's report as having been closed, has been purchased by the Roman Catholic Authorities, and is being reconstructed with a view to early opening as an annexe to St. Mungo's Academy.

St. Constantine's (New) School, Govan, mentioned in last report, was finished at the end of Session 1923-24 with a view to being opened at the beginning of Session 1924-25.

Additions to each of the following schools are in progress:—St. Mary's School, Maryhill; St. Anthony's School, Govan; and Sacred Heart School, Bridgeton.

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APPENDIX I.  
NUMBERS AND AGES OF PUPILS ON ROLL.

SCHOOLS.	3 and under 4.		4 and under 5.		5 and under 6.		6 and under 7.		7 and under 8.		8 and under 9.		9 and under 10.		10 and under 11.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Public Schools (including High Schools) -	22	27	454	432	6,828	6,777	8,532	8,421	9,651	9,372	9,915	10,058	10,060	10,302	10,104	10,136
Other Schools and Institutions -	2	4	19	9	122	149	182	199	221	255	192	273	233	321	294	306
Total, 1923 -	24	31	473	441	6,950	6,926	8,714	8,620	9,872	9,627	10,107	10,331	10,293	10,623	10,398	10,442
	55		914		13,876		17,334		19,499		20,438		20,916		20,840	
Total, 1922 -	28	32	399	331	7,340	7,090	10,163	9,838	10,224	10,604	10,457	10,536	10,635	10,645	10,385	10,442
	60		730		14,430		20,001		20,828		20,993		21,280		20,827	
Increase, 1923 -	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Decrease, 1923 -	5	...	...	...	554	...	2,667	...	1,329	...	555	364	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS.	11 and under 12.		12 and under 13.		13 and under 14.		14 and under 15.		15 and over.		TOTAL.					
Public Schools (including High Schools) -	10,141	9,979	10,017	9,844	9,914	9,759	3,284	2,748	1,998	1,820	90,920	89,675	180,595	...	...	...
Other Schools and Institutions -	350	318	380	370	351	430	354	378	604	514	3,304	3,526	6,830	...	...	...
Total, 1923 -	10,491	10,297	10,397	10,214	10,265	10,189	3,638	3,126	2,602	2,334	94,224	93,201	187,425	...	...	...
	20,788		20,611		20,454		6,764		4,936		187,425		...	...	...	...
Total, 1922 -	10,508	10,415	10,742	10,486	10,489	10,356	3,541	3,108	2,456	2,249	97,367	96,132	193,499	...	...	...
	20,923		21,228		20,845		6,649		4,705		193,499		...	...	...	...
Increase, 1923 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	231	...	Decrease for 1923,	...	...	...	...	...



## APPENDIX II.

## NUMBER OF GLASGOW CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

Name of School.	1923.	1922.
Waverley Park Home, Kirkintilloch - - - - -	30	23
Chapelton Reformatory (Girls) - - - - -	5	3
Mossbank Industrial School (Boys) - - - - -	322	263
Greenock Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	15	19
Paisley Industrial School (Boys) - - - - -	25	18
Kibble Reformatory, Paisley - - - - -	54	26
Maryhill Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	199	222
Ayr Industrial School (Boys) - - - - -	2	6
Ayr Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	1	3
Stirling Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	2	4
*Rottenrow Day Industrial School - - - - -	180	167
*Green Street Day Industrial School - - - - -	158	179
*Rose Street Day Industrial School - - - - -	130	164
*William Street Day Industrial School - - - - -	109	128
*Hopehill Road Day Industrial School - - - - -	116	150
Training Ship " Mars " (Boys) - - - - -	64	87
*Slatefield Industrial School (Boys) - - - - -	125	123
St. Mary's R.C. Industrial School, Kenmure, Bishopbriggs (Boys) - - - - -	103	116
*St. Mary's R.C. Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	130	144
*Dalbeth R.C. Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	120	128
*Parkhead R.C. Reformatory (Boys) - - - - -	123	124
Nazareth House R.C. Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	9	12
Newton Stewart Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	19	13
Balgay Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	1	1
Baldovan Industrial School (Boys) - - - - -	—	1
Wellshill Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	2	2
*Glasgow Govan Street Day Industrial School - - - - -	196	166
*Glasgow Cranstonhill Day Industrial School - - - - -	133	150
Whitehall Industrial School, Aberdeen (Girls) - - - - -	7	10
St. Anne's Ophthalmic Industrial School (Girls) - - - - -	1	1
St. Winifred's Home - - - - -	—	1
St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tranent (Boys) - - - - -	20	13
Stranraer Reformatory (Boys) - - - - -	14	6
Arno's Court Reformatory, Bristol (Boys) - - - - -	3	4
Wellington Farm Reformatory (Boys) - - - - -	4	13
Oakbank Industrial School, Aberdeen (Boys) - - - - -	6	6
*Glasgow Bridgeton Day Industrial School - - - - -	108	127
§ Training Ship " Empress " - - - - -	—	118
Totals - - - - -	†2,536	†2,741

\* It should be noted that Schools marked with an asterisk are situated within the area of the Authority, and the children therein are included in the tables on page 34.

† A number of these children are over 14 years of age.

‡ Whitehall Industrial School, Aberdeen, was closed on 28th March, 1924, and the Glasgow girls transferred to Maryhill Industrial School.

§ Training Ship " Empress " was closed on 30th June, 1923, and the Glasgow boys transferred to Mossbank Industrial School.

20th November, 1924.—Approved by the Authority and ordered to be printed.

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Director of Education.

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APPENDIX II.  
NUMBER OF GLASGOW CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND  
REFORMATORIES

1912	Boys	Girls	Name of School
118	—	—	Training Ship "Empress"
137	108	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School
0	0	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
13	4	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
4	3	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
6	14	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
13	20	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
1	—	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
1	—	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
166	105	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School
130	133	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School
16	7	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School
1	1	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Girls)
1	—	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Girls)
13	20	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
13	14	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
13	4	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
0	0	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School (Boys)
137	108	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School
118	—	—	James Buchanan Day Industrial School
12,288	12,741	—	Total

It should be noted that Schools marked with an asterisk are situated within the  
of the Authority, and the children therein are included in the table on page 34.  
† A number of these children are over 14 years of age.  
‡ Whitehall Industrial School, Aberdeen, was closed on 28th March, 1924, and the  
now girls transferred to Maryhill Industrial School.  
§ Training Ship "Empress" was closed on 30th June, 1923, and the Glasgow boys  
transferred to Glasgow Industrial School.

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